

maps showing property lines -- most new development involves lots that are at least two or three times as large as those in the older parts of town. This trend toward larger parcels of land is true with other land uses as well. Industrial development now requires large tracts with room for loading and moving large equipment, parking space for employees, etc. This is reflected in such facilities as the new Rex Knitting operation in west Maiden, and the Carolina Mills addition north of town. This same trend is generally true with most commercial operations and other land uses; roads must be built wider now than in the past, and older roads are being widened or new lanes added.

Table 12 relates numerically the existing land use, certain trends and change factors such as those discussed above, and the population figures (present and projected) to give additional land acreage needed for the various use categories. For this numerical determination, the "acres per 100 persons" method of analysis was used. Present population and projected populations were divided by 100, for example, to give a numerical factor for land use quantities here. The projection factor comes from changing space needs such as those discussed in the previous paragraph and other needs that will be discussed individually below.

Again referring to the projected population figures of 4,630 persons in the planning area by 1980 and 5,152 persons by 1990 (compared with the present estimate of 4,050 persons), Table 12 translates these increases into additional acreage needed for the various land uses. For example, the existing residential use of 577 acres, of 14.2 acres per (present) 100 persons is given. The 1980 population increment (in 100's) is multiplied by the present acreage per 100, then by the "projection factor" of 2.0 to arrive at approximately 165 acres of